

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mild, occasional rain. Temp. 50-55 (10-1). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-48 (9-11). LONDON: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 48-50 (9-7). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 50-53 (10-14). CHANNEL: Rough. HOME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 53-55 (12-14). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 53-55 (12-14). Yesterday's temp. 53-54 (12-15). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,679

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1972

Established 1887

Vows to 'End the War'

Humphrey in 3d White House Bid

By Fred Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Fledgling to "end the war" in Indochina, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey today launched his third drive for the White House—the eighth officially announced candidate for this year's Democratic presidential nomination.

The 60-year-old Minnesota senator, the party's 1968 nominee who lost to Richard M. Nixon, made his declaration in Philadelphia to a meeting of advertising men. He signed an affidavit that entered him in Pennsylvania's April 25 primary. Most of the other Democratic candidates already have entered the contest for Pennsylvania's 192 delegates, third largest bloc at the 1972 Democratic convention.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Maine, and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace filed today. So did Sens. Vance Hartke, Indiana, and Henry M. Jackson, Washington, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, New York, who has not yet made a formal declaration.

McGovern to File

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota filed today, while Mayor John V. Lindsay, New York, and former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota, had filed earlier.

Sen. Humphrey, flanked by family members, labor leaders and newsmen, said the Nixon administration was taking longer "to withdraw our troops from Vietnam" than it took us to defeat Hitler...

"Had I been elected in 1968, we would now be out that war. I repeat that pledge," said Sen. Humphrey, vice-president under President Johnson whose administration expanded the conflict.

While he lost the election to President Nixon, Sen. Humphrey carried Pennsylvania by 163,000 out of a total of 4,726,000 split among Mr. Nixon, Sen. Humphrey and Gov. Wallace, the third-party candidate.

Opportunity to Revive

Sen. Humphrey said America's 20th anniversary is nearing and the man who is President in 1972 "has the obligation and the opportunity to revive that feeling of common purpose which once inspired this nation—that mutual respect among generations, among



Hubert H. Humphrey

the races and the groups in this country."

In a seven-page statement declaring his candidacy, Sen. Humphrey said: "History will note the failures of the Nixon administration and they will be the subject of this campaign. Regrettably we cannot escape their consequences. What we do now, however, can help overcome them."

He listed these other issues in the campaign: after the need to end the war; getting people back to work; generating respect for law and justice; fight crime; attacking drug abuse; raising farm income; cleaning up the cities. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

For Political Reasons

U.S. Said to Suggest NATO Raise Offer for Base on Malta

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 10 (WP)—The United States is prepared to propose that its NATO allies increase their joint offer for the British base at Malta by about \$4 million, it was learned today.

President Nixon himself, according to informed diplomats here, is said to be concerned about the possible loss of the base, largely because of its international political repercussions rather than for its military value. The President, it is understood, is now taking an active role in shaping the American position.

Washington has not formally urged its partners to expand the rental offer nor has it firmly decided on this step. There is profound respect for the British view that it is difficult to do business with Premier Dom Mintoff, of Malta, and that a bigger proposition would simply whet his appetite.

The issue, essentially one of bargaining tactics, is due to be thrashed out at Brussels tomorrow at a private meeting of the Atlantic Council. Despite the hard and pessimistic British line, diplomats here believe the odds slightly favor a NATO bid to up the ante.

No Announcement

The council, consisting of the member states' permanent NATO representatives, does not plan to announce its decision and will likely limit itself to a bland communiqué urging that negotiations between Mr. Mintoff and the British continue.

If the allies agree, the Maltese will simply be sounded out on the prospects of clinching a deal for an annual rental of about \$135 million.

This sum is \$4 million higher than the present NATO offer of \$15 million. Mr. Mintoff has been asking for \$18 million and the wide gap has led to the deadlock. As a result, the Maltese premier has given the British until Saturday to clear out. The suggested compromise is almost halfway between the two public positions.

The Americans, British and other NATO partners are said to agree that Malta is not of prime military importance. Instead, it is described as a "military convenience," particularly the facility it offers reconnaissance planes for spotting the movements of Soviet vessels in the Mediterranean.

The United States and others,

Associated Press
DEATH OF A QUEEN—The former ocean liner Queen Elizabeth lying capsized in Hong Kong Harbor yesterday.

Ex-Queen Elizabeth Capsizes, Still Burns

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Jan. 10.—The former liner Queen Elizabeth capsized today, 24 hours after the outbreak of a major fire aboard it. The port side and part of the twin funnels were still above water, however.

"She is probably resting on the seabed," a senior harbor official said.

"She has a beam of 128 feet and she is in a depth of 57 feet, so she will probably stay where she is."

I am afraid that this is the end of her," he added.

The liner, renamed the Seawise University, was to go back into service later this year as a combination cruise ship and floating campus for Chapman College of Orange, Calif.

When the fire began yesterday, it spread rapidly through all 11 decks.

The blaze turned the 1,021-foot, 23,000-ton liner into a bulk of twisted metal, fit for the scrap heap only, before the vessel turned slowly on its starboard side.

This fire still raged in the parts which remained above the waterline.

The director of the Hong Kong Marine Department ordered an inquiry into the fire, which could result in the largest insurance loss in maritime history.

Of 2,000 workers aboard the vessel when the fire started, 14 were injured by the blaze or in abandoning the ship.

Dining room steward Kung Shiu-woo said he believed the fire started between A and B Decks, but he had no idea what

caused it. Because of the ship's size, it was as much as an hour before some men working below decks knew it was on fire.

"The people aboard were not frightened by the fire at first, because there were a number of small scattered fires," Mr. King said. "When we saw the captain preparing to leave the ship with documents we knew the fire was serious."

"I asked permission to leave the ship. He told us to do so."

The liner, launched in 1939, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).

Associated Press
TRIUMPHANT HOMECOMING—Bangladesh leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, garlanded with flowers, waving to a cheering crowd after his arrival in Dacca yesterday.*Will Speak for 'Those Without a Voice'*

Madrid Archbishop Answers Franco

By Miguel Acosta

MADRID, Jan. 10 (WP)—

Vicente Cardinal Enrique Y Tarazona, a leading advocate of political freedom in Spain, bluntly rejected Gen. Franco's admittance to the church to stay out of "temporal matters."

Cardinal Tarazona, who was named to direct the diocese of Madrid-Alcala after he was named to the three million Bengalis who are not heard," he said.

Before he was named by the Pope to Madrid-Alcala, he had been cardinal of Toledo and primate of Spain. His transfer meant an upgrading of Madrid, which is the center of all major church activities in Spain.

continue to press the church's demands for a better deal for Spain's "poor."

"No one should be surprised that I should manifest my preference for the poor, that I should be the voice of those who are not heard," he said.

Before he was named by the Pope to Madrid-Alcala, he had been cardinal of Toledo and primate of Spain. His transfer meant an upgrading of Madrid, which is the center of all major church activities in Spain.

Forgive them," he shouted to the crowd. "Today I do not want revenge from anybody. There should not be any more killing."

Mujibur Returns To Dacca, Vows A Separate State

By Fox Butterfield

DACCA, Jan. 10 (NYT)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bengali leader, received a tumultuous, triumphant welcome from a crowd of half a million people today as he returned to his native land for the first time since he was arrested nine and one-half months ago.

The exultant crowd of Bengalis showered Sheikh Mujib with flowers and chanted "Joy Bangla!" (Victory for Bengal) as he stepped from the British Royal Air Force Comet jet that had brought him from London via New Delhi. The sheikh, looking tired but elated by this reception, later said at an enormous rally at the Dacca racecourse: "My life's goal has been fulfilled. My Bengal is independent." As he spoke the words, his voice broke with emotion.

Sheikh Mujib told his audience that Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's last words to him before his release were: "Try to keep Pakistan together if there is any way."

"I said nothing," the sheikh recalled. "But now I say to my Bengal is independent, and let the people of Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh live happily. The unity of the country is ended."

Until his release in the early hours Saturday, Sheikh Mujib had been imprisoned in West Pakistan on charges of treason.

Standing today in the bright sun, the sheikh appealed to his audience not to seek revenge for the three million Bengalis he said had been murdered by the Pakistani Army during the nine-month independence struggle, climaxed by India's victory in a two-week war that converted East Pakistan into Bangladesh.

"Forgive them," he shouted to the crowd. "Today I do not want revenge from anybody. There should not be any more killing."

Live Together

"The Bengal that will eat, smile, sing and be happy is my Bengal. Everyone in Bengal is now a Bengali and we must live together," he said.

His appeal was thought to be directed to the problem of the two million Biharis, the non-Bengali immigrants from India who sided with the Pakistan Army.

Although it was estimated that there were half a million people at the racecourse and another 100,000 lining the mile-and-a-half route there from the airport, the crowd was smaller than on several occasions in the past when Sheikh Mujib spoke.

Many Bengalis believed that the size of the crowd reflected the enormous death and destruction caused by the war. Many Dacca residents have still not returned from their home villages, to which they fled during the war.

As the flower-decked truck on which Sheikh Mujib rode from the airport passed slowly through the crowd, there were long rhythmic chants of "Sheikh Mujib Zindabad" (Long live Sheikh Mujib).

"A new nation has come upon the earth, Bangladesh. Bangladesh" thousands of voices yelled in unison. "A new sun has come to the world, Mujibism, Mujibism."

Many excited spectators tried to touch their leader and some who managed to break through

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).

U.S. Plans No Ties With Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The White House said today it has no plans now to recognize Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

He then went on to list actions taken by the United States in support of India, adding that "therefore, when we have differed with India, as we have in recent weeks, we do so with great sadness and with great disappointment."

On the fighting in East Pakistan, Mr. Kissinger said:

"This country, which in many respects has had a love affair with India, can only, with enormous pain, accept the fact that military action was taken in our view without adequate cause, and if we express this opinion in the United Nations, we do not do so because we want to support one particular point of view on the subcontinent."

In the secret White House ses-

ses (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Bahrain Rejects U.S. Control Of Naval Base Used by British

Bahrain, Jan. 10 (AP)—Bahrain said yesterday it will not permit the United States to take over a British naval base recently vacated by the Royal Navy.

A statement issued at a news conference called by Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Muhammed said Bahrain "regretted" the way the American press had handled and "exaggerated" the subject of relations between the United States and Bahrain.

It stressed there were no "secret agreements or treaties" between the two countries, only an exchange of letters on naval facilities which the United States has used for 25 years.

The statement said granting continuation of these facilities carried no military or defense obligations to the United States. Reports from Washington last week said members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were upset that an agreement with a foreign power had been undertaken by the Nixon administration without consulting Congress.

For First Time, Reds Fire A SAM From Site in Laos

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Jan. 10.—American sources disclosed today that for the first time in the Indochina war, U.S. planes bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail have been fired on by a Communist missile inside Laos.

This, one official said, was only part of the "extraordinary measures" the Hanoi forces are taking to beef up the anti-aircraft defenses of the trail and of positions even farther inside Laos.

The firing of the Russian-built SAM missile took place this morning in the area of the Mu Gia Pass. The missile was fired at a U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jet on a bombing mission. The Phantom took evasive action and escaped, authorities said.

American jets firing Shrike missiles, which home in on radar signals, blasted the SAM site shortly after the missile was fired at the Phantom.

Border III-Defined

American sources said there was no doubt that the SAM was fired from inside Laos although the border in the Mu Gia area is poorly defined.

These sources said that aerial photos a few days ago disclosed a Communist convoy of radar vans and missile-bearing trucks in the Mu Gia Pass.

"We saw it cross the pass and then we lost it," one source said. "Then it showed up today with a bang."

Air Force intelligence people had evidently decided to let the SAM convoy pass through the pass unharmed. It was hoped that by tracking the convoy, American forces might spot other missile sites. Officers would not say if the tactic had worked.

In the course of the war many planes flying in Laos have been fired on by SAMs but the missile sites themselves were all inside North Vietnam.

Areas of the Ho Chi Minh Trail

within 10 or 15 miles of the border are inside the 30-mile range of SAMs well inside North Vietnam.

Hanoi is now evidently attempting to spread the SAM's targets deep into Laos and farther south than ever before.

The SAM missile contributes substantially to the overall defensive effort. By making high-altitude flying hazardous, it forces the jet bombers to lower altitudes where conventional anti-aircraft fire is more effective.

In the last month the Communist air-defense network has downed a dozen American jets. Although some of these have been listed as lost due to "unknown causes," the SAMs have evidently been the cause of about three of the losses.

(*C. Los Angeles Times*)

U.S. Suggests Malta Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

standards. Of the present Nato offer, the British share is figured at about \$14 million; the United States \$15 million; West Germany and Italy, one million pounds, and about \$500,000 from Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands combined.

If the bid is raised, the United States expects that the increase will be shared out in roughly the same proportions.

President Nixon's forthcoming trip to Peking and Moscow are understood to be another factor in Washington's concern. Departure of the British from Malta, it is feared, would be seen as another sign of Western weakness.

Today, the Maltese archbishop, Michael Gonzi, met here with Prime Minister Edward Heath, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Hamilton and Lord Carrington, the Defense Secretary.

British sources reported that the archbishop had no negotiating powers nor could he put forward any new plan. Mr. Heath, in turn, reviewed the tortuous negotiations with Mr. Mintoff and said the British now sought only an orderly withdrawal with the cooperation of Maltese authorities.

New Message

Meanwhile, in Valletta, Mr. Mintoff and his cabinet today studied another message from the British government as the withdrawal deadline approached.

The recent upsurge in contacts between the Maltese leader and Mr. Heath—three phones have been exchanged in the last 24 hours—is believed linked to Mr. Mintoff's Saturday deadline for the removal of the British military presence.

The British say it is impossible to meet the short notice to quit and observers guess that Mr. Mintoff is being urged to recognize the logistical and other difficulties instead of Americans and will be under the Phnom Penh high command.

In Washington, however, a State Department spokesman said he could not confirm reports that the United States is training Cambodian guerrillas directly, but said that U.S. military assistance, supplies and equipment are being used in the training of Cambodians in Thailand by Thai instructors.

U.S. Trains Cambodians

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—The United States is training an elite force of Cambodians for unconventional anti-guerrilla operations in the countryside, American embassy officials said here.

The 350-man force—to be paid and equipped by the United States—has been undergoing a five-month special training program given by American officers and is scheduled to be combat-ready by the middle of next year. The force will have its own officers instead of Americans and will be under the Phnom Penh high command.

In Washington, however, a State Department spokesman said he could not confirm reports that the United States is training Cambodian guerrillas directly, but said that U.S. military assistance, supplies and equipment are being used in the training of Cambodians in Thailand by Thai instructors.

Humphrey in Race, Vows to 'End the War'

Enters Pennsylvania Primary, April 25

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting water pollution, and giving each American family proper housing, food, health and education.

This afternoon, Sen. Humphrey flew to Florida to engage in that state's March 14 primary. Most of the other candidates already are entered in Florida, as they are in New Hampshire's March 7 primary.

With campaigning in Florida already under way, Mayor Lindsay accused the Nixon administration yesterday of hesitating to send jets to Israel while being obsessed with "the senseless war" in Vietnam.

Mr. Lindsay, speaking before the Zionist Organization of America, said:

"There are still politicians who call it inconsistent to oppose Saigon's war, but to fight for Israel's freedom. They mock our logic and our loyalty and ask us, 'What's the difference?'

The difference, Mr. Lindsay said, "is the difference between democracy and dictatorship."

In Boston, Mayor Lindsay's campaign manager said Mr. Lindsay would announce Thursday his entry in the April 25 Massachusetts Democratic primary.

Rep. Chisholm, appearing yesterday at Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Fla., said she was "running on integrity and leadership" and was a serious candidate.

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., a California liberal who is challenging President Nixon for the Republican nomination, said he will drop out of the contest if he makes a poor showing in New Hampshire's primary. But an Ohio conservative, Republican Rep. John M. Ashbrook said he would try again in Florida no matter how he does in New Hampshire.

Detailed Questions

So detailed were the questions, informants said, that the community officials on tap for the discussions with the congressional delegation were unable to answer.

"Hastily and somewhat embarrassed, the Brussels authorities arranged for an additional meeting with the Americans, this time with tax experts alone."

Fourteen of the 25 Ways and Means Committee members invited by Common Market authorities to their capital to learn more about the way the bloc functions.

One of the points the committee was most interested in today was the way the value-added-tax works in the European Community.

Non-smokers Get Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

among scientists, however, as to whether lower-nicotine cigarettes actually would curb smoking diseases.

"An alternative point of view held by some is that smoking behavior is a response to the need to reach a certain nicotine level and that lowering the amount of nicotine available from a cigarette may result in an increase in the number of cigarettes smoked, the depth of inhalation or the number of puffs in order to maintain an accustomed level," the report said. "Such an increase in smoking might result in an increased inhalation of other hazardous substances."

In the first attempt at examining the effects of cigarette smoke on nonsmokers, the report said persons may be exposed to carbon monoxide levels of 20 to 80 parts per million.

"The presence of such levels indicates that the effect of exposure to carbon monoxide may, on occasion, depending upon the length of exposure, be sufficient to be harmful to the health of an exposed person," it said. "This would be particularly significant for people who are already suffering from chronic bronchopulmonary disease and coronary heart disease."

U.S. Warns of Speculation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—A State Department spokesman today warned newsmen to be careful of speculating that the United States is considering contributing more funds to enable Nato to retain bases in Malta.

Department spokesman Charles Bray declined to say what the U.S. position would be. "It is difficult to assess these negotiations, given the fact that the British are conducting them," he said.

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Insured in London

Seventy-five percent of the \$4 million insurance on the liner was placed on the London market.

The ship was originally insured for \$625 million plus a differential to take account of the cost of refitting.

"We understand the ship had almost completed the refit and therefore the total insurance must rise to about \$8 million," Lloyd's said.

The owner, C. Y. Tung, a Chinese shipping magnate, paid \$2 million for the liner.

Of the \$8 million expected to be paid out in London half will be paid by Lloyd's and half by other British insurers. The other 25 percent was placed elsewhere, but Lloyd's could not spell out where.

Mr. Tung flew out from London today on his way to Hong Kong to inspect the ship and said he hoped it could be salvaged.

"I feel so bad," he said. "It is the only historical ship left. We restored her to her former glory and what has happened makes me cry. But I must be strong in my nerve."

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East German Figure Skating Title Defects

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—The

official East German news agency ADN said tonight that figure skater Gunter Zoeller defected from the East German team attending the European Ice Skating Championships in Göteborg, Sweden, and is on his way to West Germany.

A dispatch from Göteborg ADN charged that "all signs indicate that Zoeller was induced to betray the German Democratic Republic by certain sports circles in the Federal Republic of Germany."

The agency asserted that Zoeller had "received all possible assistance of the state and sport organs" of East Germany to regain his health and prepare himself for the 1972 season after nearly a year's inactivity because of an injury. He won the East German men's title last month after his comeback.

Pakistan Boycott Session Delegation From Bangladesh Disrupts Afro-Asian Meeting

By Raymond H. Anderson

Cairo, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The presence of a four-man delegation from Bangladesh created a stir in the solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference, leading to a boycott of the opening session by the delegation of Pakistan.

The organizers of the Afro-Asian conference, the first since 1965, had been striving to prevent the controversy over Bangladesh, mainly East Pakistan, from diverting the meeting from its agenda of attacks on neo-colonialism and world imperialism—meaning mainly the United States.

The issue of recognition of the Bangladesh delegation was turned over to the conference's organizational committee. But the Bangladesh representatives were present and the Pakistanis were absent as the four-day meeting opened in the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization.

Drive for Recognition

"This is the first international conference we are attending since liberation and we intend to do our best to be recognized," a member of the Bangladesh group, Muhsin Jaladlin, asserted today.

The boycott by Pakistan was explained by the chief of the country's delegation, Mahmud Ali. "We are not against the representation of East Pakistan, but the situation brought about by force cannot be recognized by the member states of this organization."

The revolutionary regime of Libya, which has sided strongly with Moslem West Pakistan in the conflict, has vowed to withdraw from the Afro-Asian conference if the Bangladesh delegation is recognized.

An editorial in the Cairo daily Al Ahram underlined the dilemma raised by the Bangladesh dispute. Conceding the general principle of self-determination, the editorial stressed, however, that secession violates the principle of respecting territorial integrity.

Satirist Brezhnev Messages

The conference, scheduled to be attended by 63 delegations, was opened by Egyptian premier, Mahmoud Fawzi. Messages from President Anwar Sadat, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and others, were read at the opening session.

Mr. Sadat condemned U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia and "Zionist-imperialist plots" against the Arabs. He declared the firm

Klein Denies That Kissinger Lied on India

(Continued from Page 1)

statements, revealed by Mr. Anderson, that Kissinger is often quoted as pressuring the other officials to take actions designed to show U.S. anger with Indian policy—or "ill" American policy toward Pakistan.

Mr. Klein said that the secret papers referred to meetings taking place "at the time that the Indians were going forward." Heavy fighting broke out on Dec. 3, and the secret meetings were on Dec. 3, 4, and 6.

"We read a number of interpretations of the papers which imply that there is a variance in public policy. I have also read what I consider to be libels against Dr. Henry Kissinger, accusing him of lying. I think anyone who looks carefully at these papers will know, first of all, that he was explaining the policy, and I would say it was the same publicly as privately," Mr. Klein said.

"Secondly, I'd like to say that I think that it's time that we have more recognition of the fact that Dr. Kissinger is one of the outstanding people we have in this government who renders a great public service, and if I were really felt that he was distorting things, they wouldn't use him as the principal source of trying to get additional information on any major policy," he said.

Mr. Sato said in an airport statement that he would make "unstinted efforts to promote peace and prosperity in the world as Japan would also cooperate in aid to developing countries."

The chief executive of the Ryukyu government, Chobyo Yama, thanked Mr. Sato for his success in setting May 15 as the date for the reversion of Okinawa.

WEATHER

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COPENHAGEN.....		

Supreme Court to Let Stand Democrats' New Vote Formula

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A reform formula which will enhance the voting power of small states when the Democrats select their presidential candidate at the national convention in July won Supreme Court clearance today.

Without comment, the court let stand a federal appeals court ruling which overturned a district judge's adverse decision against the new Democratic National Committee procedure for apportioning the 3,616 convention votes among the states.

A group of Democrats from some large states which would lose delegates under the new system sued on grounds the new system

formula violated one-man, one-vote rulings of the court.

The Democratic convention delegate apportionment formula was worked out by a reform commission headed by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., as an after-matter to the controversy and violence that surrounded the party's 1968 convention in Chicago.

The court—sitting as a nine-man bench for the first time this term—took these other actions:

- Agreed to decide whether the Federal Communications Commission had authority to rule that large cable television systems must originate a substantial portion of their programming or end operations. The FCC appealed to the High Court after a federal appeals court struck down such a ruling last spring.

- Agreed to review a lower court ruling that it is unconstitutional for the government to deny visitor visas to foreigners who advocate the doctrine of world Communism. A three-judge panel had held that the refusal of a visa to a Belgian Marxist scholar, Ernest Mandel, to lecture in this country denied U.S. audiences opportunity to hear him and debate his views.

- Refused to interfere with lower court rulings that a group of labor unions on strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner conducted an illegal secondary boycott when they struck against another Hearst paper, the San Francisco Examiner, in 1968.

- Rejected a challenge to the right of the AFL-CIO Newsprint Guild to represent 21 newspaper distributors for the William, Del., Morning News and Evening Journal.

- Refused to hear an appeal from imprisoned financier Lowell M. Birrell who was convicted of fraud in the operations of his once huge business empire.

Donald Duck A Peeping Tom? Disney Is Suing

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Walt Disney Productions company has gone into federal court here with a suit charging a comic book firm with trying to destroy it.

Hell Comics, in a comic book called Air Pirates' Funnel, is accused of turning such familiar characters as Mickey and Minnie Mouse into sex exhibitionists and Donald Duck into a peeping tom.

Disney denounced this as an assault on the "image of innocent delightfulness," in a "degrading, lewd and offensive manner" and asked \$435,000 in damages and an injunction against further use of the characters.

2 Police and 2 Negroes Killed In Shootout at Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 10 (UPI).—Two law enforcement officers and two young black demonstrators were killed in a burst of gunfire today when officers tried to clear a group of Negroes from a street.

Others were reported wounded in the disturbance and several were reported beaten, including two newsmen.

Maj. Fred Silman of the Sheriff's Department, who was in charge of deputies at the scene, gave this account of the incident:

A contingent of police and sheriff's officers were called to clear the street blocked by a group of blacks. When the police arrived, about 15 persons were in the street and about 200 on the sidewalks along either side.

White Devil

"He told me 'You white devil, her you or I are going to die day,'" Maj. Silman reported. He said a group of blacks attacked him and the other deputy, Maj. Silman said at least two were standing nearby started shouting at the deputies. Two ticks and two deputies were hit, police said.

Chief Eddie Bauer, of the city police, who authorities said was ten in the fighting, was asked cause of the outbreak:

"Outsiders," he said, "alleged unk Muslims from Chicago."

More than two hours after the rioting, the sidewalks were littered with spent shotgun shells, ice patrolled the area and a helicopter circled overhead.

Officials said a unit of the Na-

tional Guard had been called to duty and the mayor proclaimed a 5 p.m. curfew and barred liquor sales and purchases of gasoline.

Mayor W.W. Dumas said: "The intention of these people was to come here to take over Baton Rouge. They are just not going to take over the city of Baton Rouge."

Mrs. Dumas said the group had said they would march to city hall to meet him to discuss jobs and civil rights matters. He said four persons whom he identified as known agitators were arrested.

Boy Thief in N.Y. Grabs \$4 Million

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Securities worth \$4 million were stolen from a 62-year-old messenger walking in the Wall Street area today and police were searching for a boy aged about 14.

Police said the boy grabbed a satchel containing the securities from a messenger employed by the U.S. Trust Co. of New York. They said the boy then jumped in a car and drove off, apparently alone.

Police said they had no information on whether the securities were negotiable.

Rep. Diggs Would Bar Rhodesians From U.S.

LONDON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Rep. Charles Diggs said here today that he wanted the U.S. government to ban Rhodesians who supported the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith from entering the United States in retaliation for his being harried from Rhodesia.

The black Michigan Democrat said at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy that the ban on him was racist and that "two fellow congressmen, both white, have been told they would be welcome."

Rep. Diggs is on his way to Zambia to attend a conference.

Czechs Return GI AWOL From Germany

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia today returned a GI who went absent from his German-based unit almost three months ago, a U.S. Army spokesman said.

The spokesman said Spec-5 Fred Ben Rider, 23, a teletype operator assigned to the Army security agency detachment at Herzog, was returned to U.S. Army authorities this afternoon.

Rider was last seen Oct. 21 near the Czechoslovak border.

Federal Judge Mark A. Costantino suspended sentence on condition that he abide by a government deportation order to leave his country May 15. He is scheduled to be released then on earlier charge.

Hershkovitz is serving a five-year sentence for lying on his passport application.



Associated Press
WELCOME HOME—Mrs. Nixon, escorted by President Nixon, welcomed by daughter Julie and son-in-law David Eisenhower Sunday night at Andrews Air Force Base.

Peking Issues English Guide For Visitors

PEKING, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—For the first time since the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1969, an English-language map and guide to Peking went on sale today.

The map, the description of Peking and an ideologically correct interpretation of its history are contained in an attractively produced folder bearing the words "Tourist Map of Peking."

Diplomats here noted that the publication's appearance could be a pointer only to the increasing number of official guests in Peking rather than an indication that Chinese authorities are preparing to open the tourist floodgates to one of the world's most beautiful and best-preserved cities.

Tourist parties virtually stopped during the Cultural Revolution and are still so rare that their arrival often merits a report in the People's Daily, the organ of the Chinese Communist party. Tour groups were growing in number up to the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, and some even came during this period of upheaval.

They stopped abruptly, however, after one or two incidents involving visitors and because of what one diplomat here described as "not a good atmosphere for tourists."

Recently foreigners have noticed that shop assistants and other Chinese with whom visitors come in contact have been especially friendly.

The description of Peking in the guide even mentions the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" as one of the epochal events of the century.

In its description of the Forbidden City, built during the Ming and Ching dynasties, the guide says the buildings are in the finest tradition of ancient Chinese architecture, "reflecting the wisdom and talents of the Chinese working people."

It adds, "Within this Forbidden City for 500 years a succession of 14 emperors, by oppressing and exploiting working people, lived a life of extravagance and debauchery."

Ziegler Returns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—President's Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, returning from an advance trip to China, said the visit to make arrangements for President Nixon's Peking summit meeting was highly successful.

The representatives of the People's Republic of China with whom we dealt could not have been more cooperative," he said.

Airliner Hijacker Gets 20 Years in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A 58-year-old disabled coal miner who hijacked an airliner last June 4 in an attempt to go to Israel because he allegedly feared impending doom in the United States, was sentenced Friday to 20 years in prison.

A federal judge ignored pleas for a special sentence for Glen Elmo Riggs, saying he did not believe Riggs was a threat to society, but that anyone who held a gun on a crew of an airplane should go to jail. Twenty years is the minimum sentence for air hijacking, for which the death sentence can be imposed.

Riggs was convicted last month of commanding a Boeing 727 as it flew from Charleston, W.Va., to Newark, N.J., where he was disarmed and seized.

Nixon to Give Foreign Policy Report in Feb.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—President Nixon plans to deliver a major foreign policy report to Congress in early February before he departs on his China journey, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon's top foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, remained in San Clemente, Calif., this week to work on the report, which the White House said would be "a lengthy document."

Congress reconvenes Jan. 18 and Mr. Nixon will deliver his State of the Union message on Jan. 20.

China Trip Considered By Scheel

BEIJING, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The government confirmed today that Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was considering a trip to China.

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A Gun in 30% Of U.S. Homes, Survey Finds

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—A Life magazine survey reports that Americans are afraid of crime that 30 percent keep a gun at home for protection.

The magazine said more than 43,000 readers sent in a questionnaire that appeared in its Nov. 19 issue. While not a scientific sample, Life said, the respondents closely match national population distribution.

The responses indicated that 78 percent of the readers sometimes feel unsafe in their own homes, 80 percent in big cities are afraid in the street at night, 43 percent of families were crime victims last year, 41 percent say police protection is inadequate and 70 percent would be willing to pay higher taxes for better protection.

The magazine said the survey reported that people in suburbs and small cities were almost as fearful as big-city dwellers. Only in the smallest towns and rural areas did a majority say they felt safe on the streets, the magazine said.

Nixon Greets Wife, Marks 59th Birthday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WPB).—President Nixon welcomed his wife home from her West African tour last night and celebrated his 59th birthday at a gathering at the White House.

Mr. Nixon's top foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, remained in San Clemente, Calif., this week to work on the report, which the White House said would be "a lengthy document."

Congress reconvenes Jan. 18 and Mr. Nixon will deliver his State of the Union message on Jan. 20.

\$750,000 in Gems Seized in Detroit, Tied to N.Y. Haul

DETROIT, Jan. 10 (UPI).—An estimated \$750,000 in diamond, emerald and ruby jewelry, believed taken from the Hotel Pierre in New York, Jan. 2, was recovered here late yesterday, FBI agents said.

On Friday, New York detectives and FBI agents arrested three men at a Manhattan hotel, where they were allegedly engaged in a selling operation. A fourth man was arrested later at another Manhattan hotel and on Saturday a fifth suspect was arrested at his home in the Bronx.

FBI agent Neil Welch said authorities had been informed of a tip received yesterday but declined to say precisely how or where the jewelry was found. He said the recovered 12 items had been dismantled for remounting by the thieves.

On Jan. 2, four men arrived at the Pierre in a limousine at 4 a.m. and, posing as hotel guests, gained entry. The hotel is normally locked overnight. The men handcuffed 18 persons, including three guests, and rifled 47 safe-deposit boxes.

Authorities have not determined the amount of money and jewelry taken, but estimates range from \$1 million to \$5 million or more. With the \$750,000 seized here, the total amount recovered is \$1 million worth, authorities said.

But in May, 1971, he emerged in public after a long absence when he joined Chairman Mao on the rostrum during a May Day fireworks display in Peking.

He was identified then not as foreign minister but as a vice-chairman of the military commission of the Chinese Communist party Central Committee.

War Hero Is Accused Of Forging \$50 Check

ADA, Okla., Jan. 10 (AP).—An ex-marine who returned to his home state after being acquitted of charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians has been charged with a forged \$50 check.

Randall Herrod, 22, winner of the Silver Star, was charged Wednesday with second-degree forgery, police said. He is accused of forging the names of a high-school classmate, Keith Murray, and his mother on the check. He was on a \$500 bond.

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, January 11, 1972 *

Hughes, the Recluse

The retirement from the public eye of Howard Hughes has been as melodramatic, if not as conclusive, as that of Charles V. To be sure, the Hughes empire was neither Holy Roman nor altogether an empire—but the same has been said of Charles's legacy. Howard Hughes holds the power of great wealth in a society which acknowledges such power, and he does so from behind a screen of security so close and so bizarre as to suggest an oriental potentate, with touches of the Wizard of Oz.

Consider: Apart from his role in the development of aircraft (which is disputable, but spectacular) and in the cinema (of which the same can be said), Howard Hughes once ruled a mighty air transportation company—TWA—and the results of that reign are still in litigation. His investments in Nevada (a state which is quite unusual among the 50 because of a thin population and an economy in which gambling plays a large part) make his influence there enormous, and create a situation among his upper-scholastic employees that is distinctly Byzantine. Mr. Hughes has poured millions into medical research recently, and he says the bulk of his \$2.5 billion fortune will be devoted to that purpose after his death. An impending "autobiography" has involved him in a further tangle with two very reputable houses, one a major publishing firm, the other a magazine of wide circulation.

With all of this, Mr. Hughes has led a life of such secrecy for so many years that

there were disputes about whether he actually was still in existence, and if so, in what physical and mental condition. His telephone conversation, across a continent from the Bahamas to Los Angeles, helped resolve many of these doubts—but it is notable that a scientific test of his voice was made, checked against earlier records, to determine whether it was actually Howard Hughes who spoke.

Mr. Hughes said he was neither happy nor content, despite his wealth, because of all the impediments to his freedom imposed by litigation, rumor and public discussion. As a moral on the contribution of wealth to the good life, this admission is interesting. It also suggests that while modern capitalism permits the accumulation by one man of the startling amount of two and a half billions (admittedly Mr. Hughes started from a very strong financial base), it does not allow untrammeled enjoyment of it, or the free exercise of the power it entails. Howard Hughes never institutionalized himself, although his wealth spawned many corporate institutions. He did not conform to the norms of great wealth in that respect, and thus encountered resentment, lawsuits and a public curiosity that consumes whatever joys life may still hold for him. He is an aberrant capitalist, not in terms of good or bad, but simply in difference. Mr. Hughes has just too much money to be accorded the right to private idiosyncrasies on his scale.

Summitry

In his second press conference in office, President Nixon (speaking of the Kremlin) endorsed—unexceptionably—"a well prepared summit meeting, where we have on the table the various differences that we have on which we can perhaps make progress." It was only "instant summitry"—an evident reference to the quickly arranged Johnson-Kosygin summit at Glasgo in 1967—that he opposed. But later, his own forthcoming summits in Peking and Moscow were arranged, and Mr. Nixon began speaking regularly of his desire to bring a "generation of peace," the phrase which Winston Churchill had introduced into the vocabulary of summity back in 1953. By this January 2, Mr. Nixon was saying to CBS: "Summits which are held for the sake of having summits are a very bad idea, but when you are dealing with governments which have basically one-man rule... then for the major decisions summity sometimes becomes a necessity."

Knowing that Mr. Nixon is up for re-election and, furthermore, that he is running on a "generation of peace" slogan, will Mr. Chou and Mr. Brezhnev be able to resist a temptation to try to squeeze more out of him than might have been available in a non-campaign year? The question may have more relevance to the summit in Moscow, since there, Mr. Nixon reports, the agenda goes beyond "dialogue" to the negotiating of specific agreements: "Possibly the Middle East, possibly arms limitation, certainly trade and other areas," he told CBS. In particular, the President has all but promised to return from Moscow with a SALT agreement. The Russians can read his political situation as well as anyone. Both countries "need" a SALT agreement but Mr. Nixon may need it to a degree unique to him.

The Democrats, partly because of their own interest in arms control and partly because of their own traditional political vulnerabilities, may be poorly placed to charge a Republican President with having concluded a bad SALT agreement. But think for a moment of what the Democratic might say if Mr. Nixon came home without an agreement in policy.

"Only one official is the link between the deliberative process

* * *

In summits so irregularly spaced as they have been since World War II, perhaps it is inevitable that public hopes would build up whenever one was scheduled and that the mere scheduling of one would set off diplomatic and political tremors feeding upon the event itself. But there has been entirely too little public discussion of the special problems caused by the fact—and we recognize it is a fact—that two summits, both in their way extremely important, have been scheduled in this election year; that both meetings were announced far in advance and with extraordinary fanfare; and that this long lead time in itself inevitably introduces the opportunity to exert heavy pressure on the party (in this case the United States) which has the largest domestic political stake in the results. In the best of all possible worlds, summits would become so common as to be defused of the various booby traps which invariably attach to them now. They would become what Harold Macmillan once spoke out for: a "chain of peaks." But that is precisely what we are not being offered now.

THE WASHINGTON POST

* * *

We do not mean in the slightest to hint that Mr. Nixon will put party over nation at the summit. It is, however, reckless to ignore that by the timing of his trip he

International Opinion

Mujibur's Return

Mr. Heath has explained to Sheikh Mujibur the criteria by which Britain recognizes foreign states and their governments. There must be some sort of viable entity and the government must enjoy popular support and be in command of law and order. At present, Bangladesh, the state-to-be, is dependent on Indian arms for such public order as exists.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

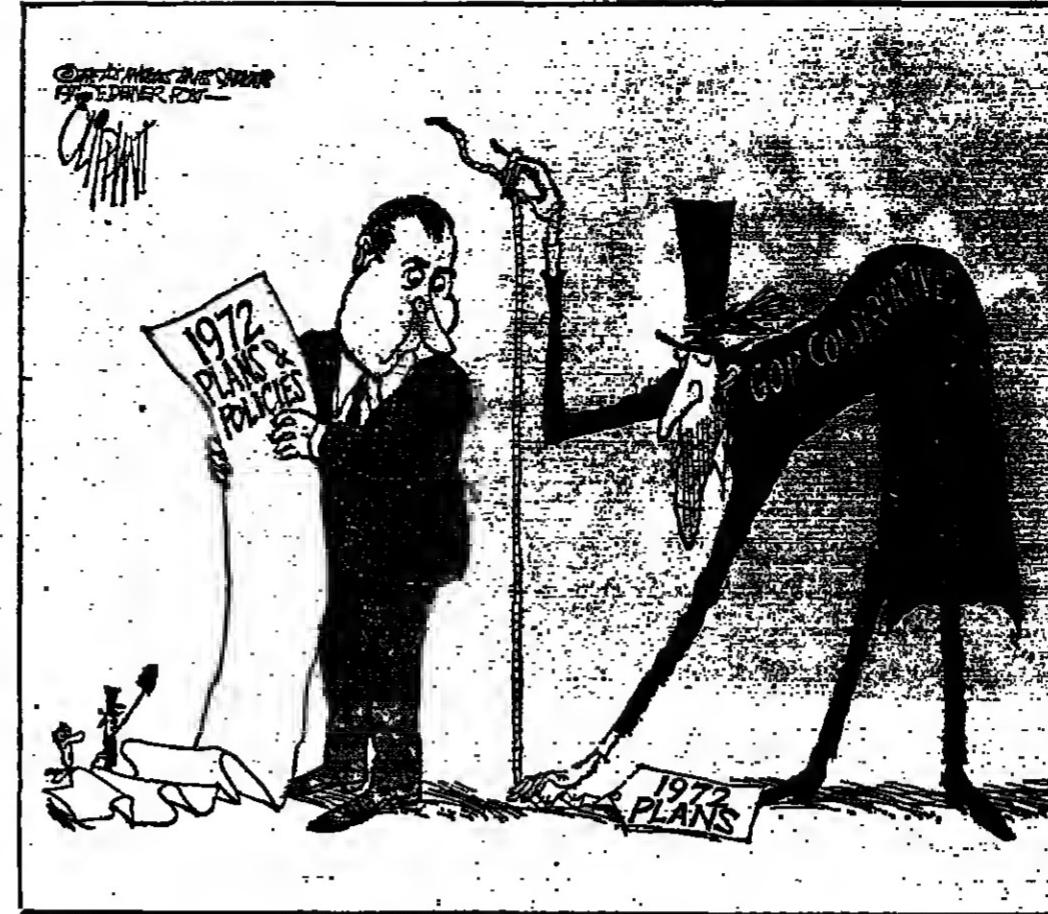
January 11, 1897

PARIS—The growing popularity of football in France, which received so great an impetus from the presentation of the Herald Championship Cup, was apparent yesterday when the first championship match was played at Vincennes. Not only was the assembly of spectators, mostly French, the largest ever seen at a football match in this country, but there were in the aggregate thousands of persons looking on with keen interest at the other matches played in the same park.

Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1922

DUBLIN—Dail Eireann has elected Mr. Arthur Griffith as the new President of the Irish Republic in succession to Mr. De Valera. With a cabinet of his own choosing, he is now free to proceed to the establishment of the Free State provided for in the Treaty he negotiated with Mr. Lloyd George and to submit the completed project to the Irish people and let them choose between it and the Republic to which the DeValerists gave such fanatical service and emotion yesterday.



Tilt: The Machine Stops

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The fascination of Jack Anderson's papers lies less in their substance than in the decisional process they disclose. President Nixon's bias in the India-Pakistan crisis had hardly been a secret. But no outsider hitherto has had such an authentic glimpse of the way this President's foreign policy is made and carried out.

The flavor is of some ancient Oriental court. Deep in the inner recesses of the palace the unpredictable potentates draw up his edicts. A grand vizier emerges periodically and proclaims them to the other courtiers. If anyone asks a question, the grand vizier warns him to be less curious or he may lose his head.

What is so striking about these records of top-level meetings is that, evidently, only one of the participants has access to the President. Again and again, Henry Kissinger invokes the spirit of the absent god to shape or terminate a discussion.

'Blaming Me'

"The President is blaming me. . . . Wait until I talk with the President. . . . He has just called me again"—the phrases come from Kissinger one after another. Most memorable of all was that brief but dispositive sentence: "He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan."

Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, the foreign affairs scholar, was asked while visiting England what he thought was significant in the Anderson papers. They had left him with two main impressions, he said: President Nixon's remoteness from the decision-making process, and that brief but dispositive sentence: "He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan."

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President Nixon's remoteness from the decision-making process, and that brief but dispositive sentence: "He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan."

The India-Pakistan affair happens to illustrate the possible costs of such a closely held decision-making process. One is that the American position will stray so far from reality that it will lose persuasiveness in the world. That

and the President. . . . Brzezinski said. It appears, therefore, that the President "makes the decisions outside the deliberative process."

The Anderson papers do not tell us what may have been said at earlier conferences of the President, Kissinger and perhaps others. But the implication is certainly there, as Brzezinski says, that Nixon does not hear dissenting voices because they have no access to him.

Certainly no hint of dissent was tolerated in the meetings of which we have transcripts. Kissinger surely rejected even the presidential suggestion that American policy be presented in a way that made its tilt less flagrant.

Presidential isolation is a subject of which we heard much in the Johnson years. The danger is obvious. We all know, ourselves, how far our thoughts may stray from reality if we brood on a problem without the corrective of outside advice and discussion.

For a President, correction lies in some degree of openness in the machinery of government outside the White House—and to unofficial comment. If those channels are closed, policy is more likely to reflect personal bias, and so there is a link between Brzezinski's twin conclusions: That Richard Nixon is a remote President, even less reachable than Lyndon Johnson, and that personal relations play a greater role in his foreign policy than in that of any other President since World War II.

The India-Pakistan affair happens to illustrate the possible costs of such a closely held decision-making process. One is that the American position will stray so far from reality that it will lose persuasiveness in the world. That

Yahya was a stupid and brutal man whose rigidity destroyed Pakistan. It was only Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger who kept him afloat. Without their blind support the necessary political changes in Pakistan—the ones occurring now—might have come much sooner, perhaps even in time to avoid war. That is the price that may have to be paid for a cloistered, self-feeding policy mechanism in the White House.

was really why the American ambassador in New Delhi, Kenneth Keating, cabled Secretary of State Rogers last month to protest at the official justifications being given for American policy.

Keating is a realist and a loyal Republican who certainly did not want to argue with his President. His motive in speaking up was evidently a simple concern that the administration was injuring itself in telling Baron Münchhausen tales about American policy, as the Anderson papers put it, "about American credibility."

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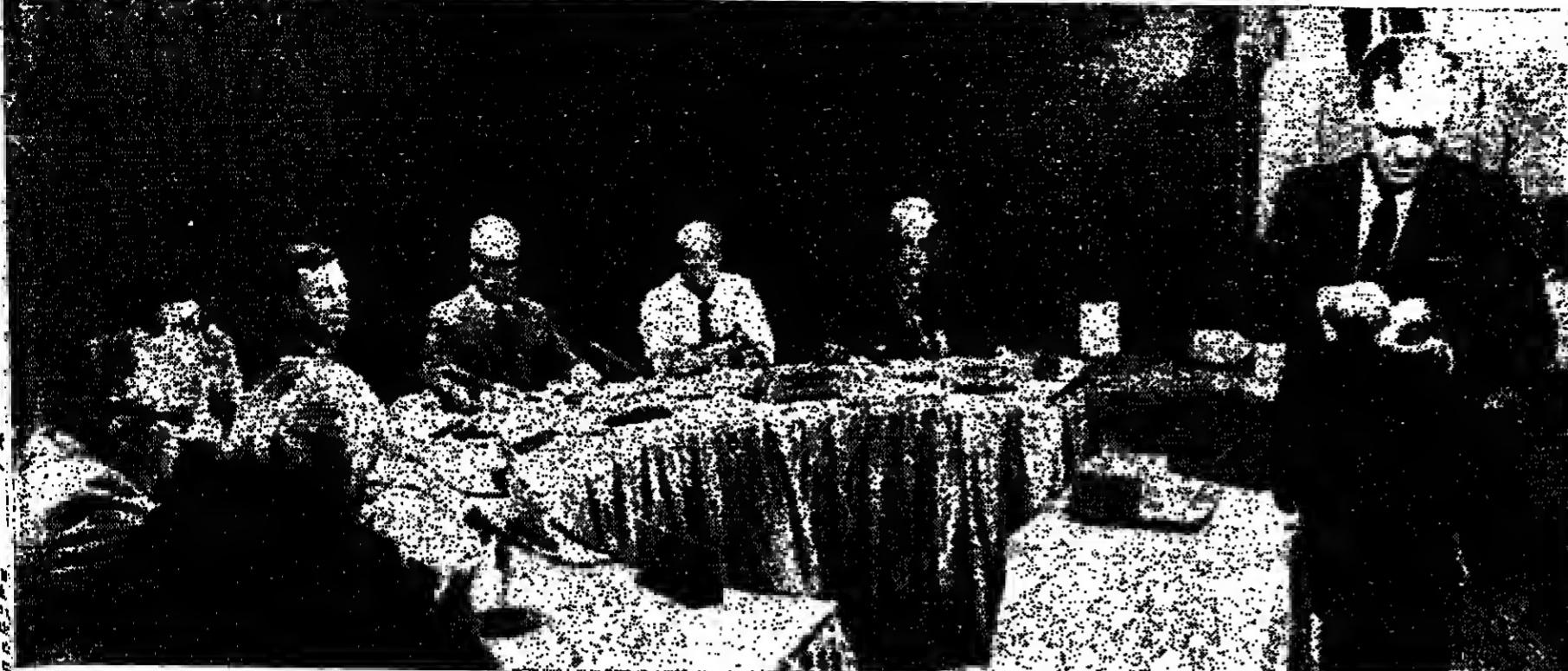
Bernard Levin

From London:

The BBC got the worst of both worlds; they failed to contribute anything of real value to the Northern Ireland debate, and they incurred the hostility of the Establishment...

LONDON. Anthony Lewis's weekend column (GET, Jan. 8-9) about the now-notorious BBC television program on Northern Ireland said many valuable things about free speech and the silliness of some British politicians and newspaper editors. Nevertheless, I think there is still something to be said about the three-hour talkfest.

What is perhaps the most interesting point has not been touched on at all in the public discussion that followed (and for that matter preceded) the program. It is the BBC



INFORMATION PLEASE—Dick Hannah, a public relations man for the Hughes Tool Co., seen placing a call from Los Angeles to Howard Hughes in Nassau to set up the telephone

Irving Convinces a Newsman Of Hughes Book Authenticity

By Robert Kirsch

IBIZA, Balearic Islands, Jan. 10 (UPI)—I came with a reviewer's skepticism to this island to interview the Clifford Irving, the writer who reportedly had persuaded American steel millionaire Howard Hughes to produce his own story.

"I leave strongly convinced that the 'Autobiography of Howard Hughes' to be published by McGraw-Hill, Inc., March 27, is indeed authentic."

This is not only because I heard Mr. Irving's detailed account of the way the book was initiated, researched, written and edited, but also more importantly because Mr. Irving gave me complete access to the manuscript, the transcript and notes, the file of witness letters, affidavits and documents my involved in the negotiations.

I sat in a small room in a remote part of this island and read every word.

At this point, the book is caught in a maelstrom of claims and counter-claims caused by the manuscript itself, and perhaps the nature of the man who is said to have revealed for the first time the complete story of his life.

The Howard Hughes described in the manuscript says he is the richest man in the world. He is a public sly, the font of legends, and an eccentric by his own admission.

He has been in the world of business, finance, technology. He has led an adventurous and eventful life as a pilot, a designer of airplanes and inventor.

A thousand myths have grown up around him. Now in the winter of his strange life, there are feuds and vendettas within the billion-dollar empire he has created.

His methods of operation and his way of life are cloaked in mystery and suspense. It is to be expected that any such autobiography, candid and incredibly frank, would arouse apprehension among those who may fear his revelations.

The doubt cast on the authenticity of the manuscript obviously comes from these sources.

There are many kinds of evidence in a work of words:

The consistency of stylistic elements and quirks, the kind and quality of remembrance which an author or a creative writer would not dare to use, the details which can be checked out and the details which only the man himself could possibly provide.

The Howard Hughes described in the manuscript does not attempt to present himself as a noble man. He is complex and labyrinthine, formed by his private history and the strange world in which he functions.

If this were a simple, straightforward chronicle, one might suspect it.

But, in the form used, the interviews, the probing, the pressing, the cross-questioning, the complexities of personality come through.

There are arguments. There are moments when the subject seems to regard Mr. Irving almost as a god.

Not the least fascinating of many facets are the efforts of a man of action to seek in philosophy some enduring significance, and there also is the practical, cynical manipulator who sees the weakness of men and who respects his own.

Greed and Corruption

Above all, the work is that of a man who has seen and dealt with greed and corruption, who has worked and lived in that world, who has made enemies and had a long memory for vengeance and slights.

Few in politics, business, motion pictures, the arts, philanthropy or science come away unscathed. He is harsh on himself as he is on others.

An even more exacting human document is the transcription, complete with notes and inserts and the handwriting I believe to be that of Mr. Hughes.

The book has been closely edited for Mel, not surprisingly in view of the complete frankness.

© Los Angeles Times

Dealing on His Own'

Appearing on a television interview with book publisher Harold McGraw, Mr. Shepley added: "His entire life has been one of dealing on his own behind the back of his closest associates. Time and again his very long-time associates . . . found out what he was doing after the horse was well out of the barn and spent days and weeks sometimes trying to put horses back in the barn."

Mr. Shepley said he had little doubt that the man who made

the phone call, from the Bahamas, was in fact Mr. Hughes.

Explaining why he thought Mr. Hughes had repudiated the book, Mr. Shepley said: "It's a very long book—it'll run 800 pages. It goes into elaborate detail about the personal and business life of Howard Hughes. It talks about his relationships with women, many of them known—it talks about his relationships with two Presidents of the United States and his comments on two more. He refers repeatedly to relationships with other very famous people, how he dealt with them."

Mr. Shepley said lawyers for the two publishing firms were going through the manuscript very carefully to check for possible libel.

The two executives displayed the back of one of the checks allegedly paid to Mr. Hughes as part of the book deal. It was endorsed with the name "H. R. Hughes" and deposited in a bank in Zurich, Switzerland.

Letters and a contract purportedly signed by Mr. Hughes and said to have been authenticated by handwriting experts were cited as further evidence that the book, written in collaboration with a writer named Clifford Irving, was genuine.

Hughes on Irving

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (UPI)—During his telephone interview today from the Bahamas with newsmen who were in Los Angeles, Mr. Hughes was asked: "I take it, sir, you do not know

Associated Press

French Prison Investigation Ordered After Critical Report

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI)—A judicial investigation into alleged brutality in Toul prison in eastern France was begun here today in what advocates of reform hope will be the first act in a major overhaul of the French penitentiary system.

The decision by the Ministry of Justice came after a government commission of inquiry into Toul prison, partly wrecked by rioting last month, handed in findings that put this particular prison and indirectly all French prisons

serves up in a workshop today with a guard as hostage, prison officials said.

The revolt started after the working day when the prisoners refused to return to their cells and locked the workshop doors from the inside. Twenty-one prisoners were in the workshop, but some of them disagreed with the action, officials said.

The government called in state troopers who circled the building.

The commission's report created a sensation here, not so much because of its content, which confirmed allegations already made, but because it was issued less than a month after the commission was formed and because it was made public. As several commentators remarked, this went against a long tradition of dragging out investigations in secret.

Asked if the biography might be a carefully structured plot to discredit him, Mr. Hughes replied: "My attorney thinks that it could be. I wouldn't attempt to pass judgment on McGraw-Hill's motives in this thing."

"Howard . . . do you think it's possible there has been a man going around representing you as Howard Hughes," and "has duped this author?"

"No, that doesn't seem possible to me. I mean, it seems to me the author has ample motivation for doing this thing without being duped."

"I understand he got paid \$300,000 advance for the book."

"A Bank Record"

One of the newsmen had mentioned that Mr. Irving had reportedly paid a \$300,000 advance on the book. "I understand there is a check paid to you and one to the author," the newsmen noted. The amount reportedly paid to Mr. Hughes has been listed as \$600,000 to \$750,000.

"That's what I have been told, and that's what we are trying to run down, because that's the one thing that I don't understand here. In other words, there has got to be a bank record somewhere of this transaction."

"And Chester Davis [Mr. Hughes's legal counsel] will tell you that I have been very critical of him for not being able to uncover the path of those funds, because they even claim to have my endorsement or my signature on a check, and yet they won't produce it. And I don't understand how any such money as this could be passed through any normal channel without leaving a trail a mile

wide in a bright pink, or some such color."

"In other words, if you knew the difficulty that people have in getting rid of stolen money, or money illegally obtained—they can't find a place to put it, usually, or a place to keep it without putting it in some bank or leaving some kind of a record if they try to handle it and keep it in the form of a currency, then we run into trouble with the IRS. And I just don't understand how any such sum of money as that which you describe could have changed hands here without there being a record of it somewhere."

McGraw-Hill and Life say they have at least two checks paying for the rights to the book and said to be endorsed in Mr. Hughes's handwriting. Both were deposited in a numbered account in the Swiss credit bank in Zurich, they say.

At least six handwriting experts called in by the publishers have compared the signature on one to samples of Mr. Hughes's handwriting dating back to 1932 and as recently as two weeks ago. They state firmly that the signature belongs to the biomat.

The most aggressive prisoners were those between 18 and 25, who numbered 215 out of 337. The young convicts, according to the commission, had hopes for job training or useful work when they were sentenced to prison but found on arrival in Toul that they had nothing to occupy their time until very recently when some workshops were installed. Many were kept in isolation cells for long periods.

The brutal show of violence of Dec. 9 can in part be explained by the explosive reaction of young people whose hopes were disappointed and whose vitality was smothered instead of being channeled into rational activities," the report said.

There was a widespread assumption that the problems of Toul could be found in most of France's 180 prisons. In recent months there have been frequent outbreaks and it was said that there were some reservations within the government about publishing a report that might encourage further trouble.

Today in prison near Lille and in Amiens some of the prisoners barricaded themselves in workshops in support of more relaxed living conditions.

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Luxembourg Uprising

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 10 (UPI)—A group of prisoners in the Luxembourg jail locked them-

Obituaries

Ted Shawn, 80, U.S. Modern Dance Master

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 10 (UPI)—Ted Shawn, 80, one of the greatest American modern dancers and choreographers died here yesterday.

Mr. Shawn, who lived at Eustis, some 35 miles from here, had been admitted to Orlando's Florida Hospital on Dec. 23, suffering from respiratory disorders and a heart ailment.

Mr. Shawn had asked to be cremated. Tentative plans call for drilling a hole in a large rock at Jacob's Pillow, Mass., where Mr. Shawn and his associates had their headquarters, and for placing his ashes there.

In the process of "learning to walk all over again" at the age of 18, as he was forced to do by paralysis of both legs, Ted Shawn took steps beyond walking, to the dance. He went on to become a prime force in shaping the dance in America.

He was a dancer of superb technique, a choreographer of less certain genius, and an educator of wide influence.

Ted Shawn



Ted Shawn

settling here, where he lived as a virtual recluse.

A Marriage of Talents

He was a young man when he saw the renowned Ruth St. Denis in one of her unorthodox dance recitals in Denver. Her blend of theatricality and Oriental mysticism was a "revelation" to him.

He threw his talent and his fortunes in with Miss St. Denis in 1914 and a few months later also gave her his hand and heart. Their wedding trip was a nine-month dance tour.

When it ended, they ran their names together in the founding of the Denishawn School of Dance in Los Angeles.

At the height of their fame, in 1925, they whirled across the country with their troupe at the rate of six cities or towns a week for 28 straight weeks. Later, on his own, Mr. Shawn became the nation's most popular male concert stage dancer.

In 1933, after achieving much recognition through the work of their school, they went separate ways, and Mr. Shawn formed what was called the nation's first exclusively male dance troupe. In doing so, he butted head-on against the tradition that rejected male dancers.

He disbanded the all-male troupe in 1940, and gave himself largely to developing and nurturing the work at Jacob's Pillow.

Mr. Shawn wanted it to be "the university of the dance," but he did not believe it had fulfilled that goal by 1970. His wife, still a friend despite their separation, died in 1969.

Kenneth Patchen

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Kenneth Patchen, 60, one of America's most prolific poets, died at his home Saturday after a long illness.

Born in Niles, Ohio, Mr. Patchen attended the University of Wisconsin and then began the roving life of a poet, eventually

Aksel Larsen

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10 (AP)—Aksel Larsen, 74, the political veteran who almost singlehandedly made and broke Communism in Denmark, died in a hospital today.

Born in Niles, Ohio, Mr. Patchen attended the Folketing (parliament), where he had held a seat for nearly 40 years.

His other directorial credits included "Silk Stockings" and "Fenders Keepers," both silent films, and "See Here, Private Hargrove."

"Valiant is the Word for Carrie," "Sing You Sinners," "Too Many Husbands," "Arizona" and "True Confessions."

Mr. Engles was in charge of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film production in London in the 1940s.

He was married and divorced in 1938 from actress Arlene Judge. Remarried later, he is survived by his wife, Marcelle, and by a son, Wesley Jr., from his marriage to Miss Judge.



An airline should be big enough to have 747's

and small enough to pamper you.

Most airlines come in two sizes. Big and impersonal. Or small and provincial.

The exception is TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal. It's the airline that doesn't fit into any of the stereotypes, so it can give you the best of both worlds.

Technologically, TAP offers all the big-airline advantages. The spacious new 747-B jets with over 15.5 billion passenger miles of experience behind them, as well as thousands of technical improvements over the earlier models.

In honor of Portugal's great tradition of travel and discovery, we call our planes, 747-B Navigator Jets.

Our schedule's not a bit provincial either. As of April 1, we'll begin 747-B Navigator Jet service between New York

and Lisbon and Lisbon and Luanda. In all, we'll help you discover four continents, fifteen countries and 34 cities.

But when it comes to service, all similarity to the big impersonal airlines ends. On TAP, you get the kind of personal attention that's possible only on an airline of our size.

We handpick our personnel for their courtesy, competence and pride in Portuguese hospitality. They appreciate your flying TAP, because we're still not big enough to take your business for granted.

So next time you're flying to Europe, Africa, North America or South America, try the airline that's just your size, TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal.

We're as big as an airline should be.



TAP
THE INTERCONTINENTAL
AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

Cuban Women—13 Years After the Revolution

By Marline Simons

HAVANA (UPI)—At a construction site on the outskirts of Havana, a young pretty woman in blue overalls was painting furniture. Not far away, another woman was carrying wooden planks for the housing project. In the planning office, a woman architect was at work. All around them were men, soldering, unloading trucks, drilling.

"It took a long time, but my husband finally had to let me work," the first woman said. "Even Fidel himself was saying women should have jobs. Now at least I feel I am doing something useful."

Since the Cuban revolution began 13 years ago, probably few things have changed as fundamentally as the role of the

woman in society. As the architect explained: "I used to feel like an extension of my husband. But of course now I have a double life. When we get home, he sits down and I cook dinner."

Life is perhaps no easier for women today than in 1959, but their importance is infinitely greater. In many ways, women are the barometer of the revolution: They are the first to notice the small changes every day. At home they juggle with food and clothing rations and are most affected by the shortage of goods; the lack of a needle or a bar of soap.

Outside the shops, it is the women who stand in line. A waitress commented: "In the line I began to talk a lot to other women. It made me more aware, and now I'm working."

In public, women can now be

found in almost every occupation, in industry, in agriculture, in government. Cuba's female population is just over 4 million, of a total 8 million, and half a million now hold jobs.

Girls in green and white striped dresses direct Havana's traffic, and Cuban males are no longer shocked—or amused—to see a woman driving a truck. The widespread prostitution of pre-revolutionary days has been eliminated.

Dr. Cordelia Navarro, president of the Cuban UNESCO committee, explained that most jobs are open to women because "with the shortage of technical personnel, women are not even competing with men."

"On the contrary," she said, "both men and women often are given posts for which they are not yet properly qualified."

The post-revolution generation

of teen-agers takes this new equality almost for granted, but many women over 30 are still trying to adjust. Upper and lower class women have always had some independence, but the majority of middle-class wives, in good Spanish tradition, were tucked away at home. The relationship with their husbands, who were allowed to have mistresses, was often one of formality.

"Of course men still have mistresses," added a female government official, "but it is easier now for women to have lovers too."

Cuban men, no matter how radical their political views, do not always approve of the new status of women. Machismo, the old Latin cult of virility, does not die that easily. The new freedom is more a result of social necessity than male generosity.

Several years ago the government, struggling with the labor shortage and the low production level among workers, decided to mobilize the female population. Vilma Espin da Castro, Fidel Castro's sister-in-law who heads the Federation of Women, led a campaign against forced domesticity, saying it was a form of slavery, imposed by the male-dominated capitalist society.

Inevitably the structure of the family has reflected the changes. With the marriage ceremony being free, a job guaranteed and the state providing medical care and education for children, there are more marriages.

There are also more divorces. They are easy to obtain and carry no social stigma. Alimony is reduced to a minimum. A mother can work and the children can study and eat at state schools.

An Englishman who knows his way around Havana commented the other day: "Ironically nowadays the woman more often asks for a divorce. Now that she is more independent economically, she is less willing to put up with a bad marriage."

The government has not encouraged birth control because of the country's labor shortage, yet in contrast to other Latin countries, abortions are available on demand. Married women can get an intra-uterine contraceptive device from any doctor.

In many ways it has become easy for a mother to work outside her home. Babies 3 months old may go to free child care centers where, according to a Dutch physician, "the children are taken excellent care of with a strictly balanced diet and frequent medical checkups." The majority of the older children go to boarding schools and come home on weekends only.

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Politics

In politics women are not really prominent; although a number who fought in the early days of the revolution have been given important posts: Haydee Santamaría heads the Casa de las Americas, the country's cultural institute. Celia Sanchez is secretary of the presidency. The minister of Light Industry and the under-minister for interior commerce are also women.

A woman's greatest political role is generally being a cedrista, a member of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), which is present on every block. Cedristas mobilize their neighborhood for anything from volunteer work to medical tests. Moreover, women cedristas are active as "guardians" of the block. They keep close watch of movements and activities that may be counterrevolutionary.

The omnipresent heroes of the revolution continue to be men, but there is one woman whose name and portrait appears on many walls: American black militant Angela Davis.

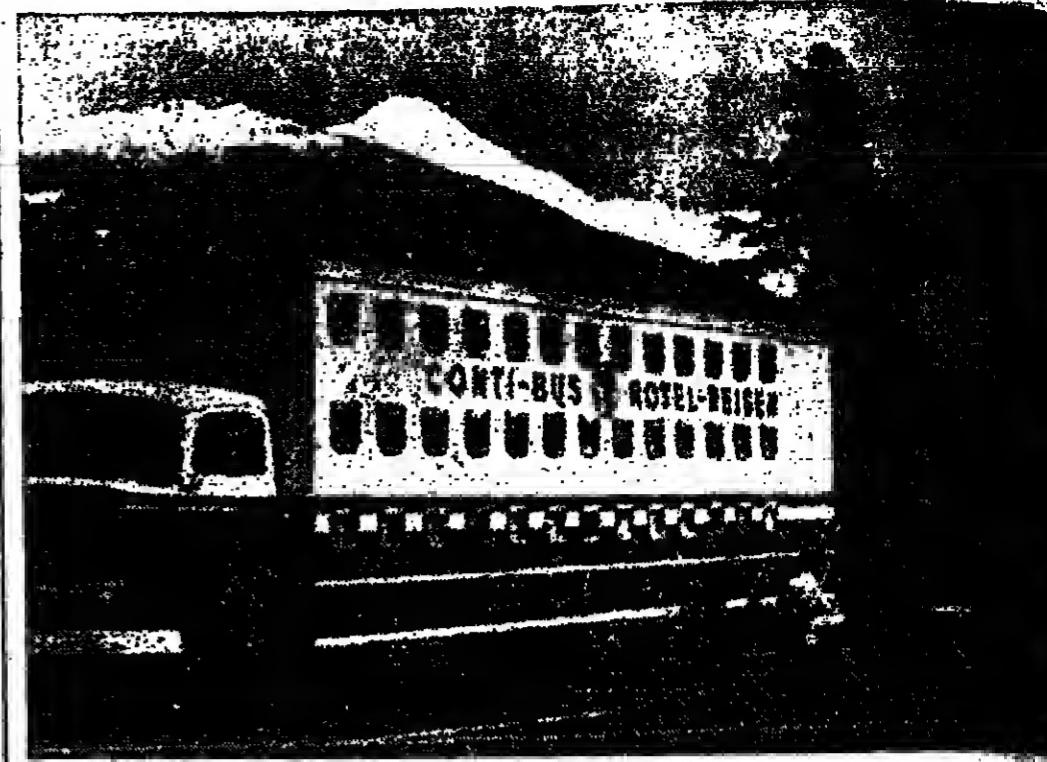
At the entrance of the Havana Libre, the old Hilton Hotel, there is now a large photo exhibit of her life and activities. The Free Angela Davis Committee holds regular meetings.

A Mexican writer and frequent visitor to Cuba argued that emanicipation has weakened the position of the Cuban woman.

"Cuba has always been a matriarchy," he said, "and in most households she was the boss. Now she has a job, and keeps house and has no more help of servants."

But Dr. Navarro insists that women today have a greater sense of identity and are becoming more self-confident.

"Just to show you how things are changing," she added, "when my aunt became a doctor, she caused a social scandal. This year more women than men are studying medicine."



The hotel part of the bus caravan.

Busing Around Europe

By Irving Marder

PARIS (UPI)—If, some afternoon next summer, you should be cycling through the Black Forest or, like Cyril Connolly, "... sizzling down the long black liquid reaches of Nohalem 7, the plane trees going sha-sha through the open window," don't be unnerved when you see a tenement house on wheels bearing down on you. It's merely a newcomer to European travel packaging—a triple-decker hotel bus.

The aim of the designer, a furniture manufacturer, was to eliminate some of the nuisances involved in Continental touring: checking in and out of a new hotel every day or two, continually packing and unpacking, hauling luggage to railroad stations and airports. The basic tour price is \$15 a day, which covers transport, bed and board, snacks and tea in addition to three meals a day.

The venture, sponsored jointly by Pan American World Airways and Exprimenter, an international tour company, is aimed specifically at the American market. Packaged air fares to Europe will vary in accordance with distance, length of stay abroad, and the season.

The hotel bus will be part of a caravan that also includes a sightseeing bus and a kitchen trailer; the hotel section is just for sleeping. During the day the tour passengers will switch to the other bus, which is air-conditioned and has reclining seats.

Meals will be served outdoors by stewards and stewardesses. In wet weather there's an awning to shelter the tables.

The hotel-bus designer, Richard Kaminsky, began with a 15-ton tractor-trailer. He added wood paneling and built 39 triple-decked beds, divided into six-person and nine-person compartments. Then he cut out a window for each passenger and installed a shower and two lavatories.

The idea of expanding the hotel-bus plan to the American market was developed by Fred Mayer, a Frenchman who went to the United States eight years ago to head the American branch of Exprimenter. He expects young Americans to be his main customers.

"It's not intended for the luxury trade," he said. "The accommodations are—what's the word? Functional."

A total of 54 tours of 15 to 22 days are contemplated, starting from six European cities: London, Oslo, Rome, Madrid, Amsterdam, and Munich. Although itineraries have been worked out from each city, any group will have the option of working out its own route. But it must be back at the starting point in time for the next group to leave.

So instead of scrumbling from hotel to airport or rail station to another hotel, the new-type traveler will merely be scrumbling from hotel bus to dinner table to sightseeing bus.

Sleeping in triple-decked beds sounds like a new high in togetherness, but package-travelers are no doubt inured to this. And what if your "hotel" runs out of gas, or blows a tire? Mr. Mayer, who seems to have thought of everything, must have thought of the answer to this: You just scramble out and scramble into the sightseeing bus.

Greece to Reward Writers and Artists

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (NYT)—A Greek writers and artists who help to "uplift the people's cultural standards" will be awarded generous cash prizes, grants, tax cuts and pensions, the government has decreed.

The state appropriated the equivalent of more than \$400,000 a year to help finance this cultural facelift, aimed at a revival of modern Greek literature, drama and fine arts through cash incentives.

A decree issued yesterday sets up three "national prizes" each for literature and fine arts—one million drachmas or \$38,333 for first prizes, \$16,666 for seconds, and \$8,333 for thirds—as well as one prize each of \$16,666 to the best Greek playwright and the best stage director of the year.

The omnipresent heroes of the revolution continue to be men, but there is one woman whose name and portrait appears on many walls: American black militant Angela Davis.

At the entrance of the Havana Libre, the old Hilton Hotel, there is now a large photo exhibit of her life and activities. The Free Angela Davis Committee holds regular meetings.

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beginning the first of next month. Other incentives for writers and artists were decreed in last legislation passed last month, exempting from taxation one-half of their income from creative work and spreading off-table revenue for authors over a three-year period.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

Jan. 10, 1973

The next asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for these following mutual symbols indicating frequency of quotations supplied to us:

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(A) Annual; (P) Semi-annual; (B) Bi-annual; (I) Interim; (C) Capital.

(1) Income Fund; (2) Growth Fund; (3) Income Fund; (4) Equity Fund; (5) Bond Fund; (6) Money Market Fund; (7) Short-term Fund; (8) Tax-exempt Fund; (9) Fund of Funds; (10) Fund of Equity Funds; (11) Fund of Bond Funds; (12) Fund of Money Market Funds; (13) Fund of Short-term Funds; (14) Fund of Tax-exempt Funds; (15) Fund of Bond and Equity Funds; (16) Fund of Money Market and Short-term Funds; (17) Fund of Tax-exempt and Short-term Funds; (18) Fund of Bond and Tax-exempt Funds; (19) Fund of Money Market and Tax-exempt Funds; (20) Fund of Bond and Money Market Funds; (21) Fund of Bond and Short-term Funds; (22) Fund of Money Market and Short-term Funds; (23) Fund of Bond and Tax-exempt and Short-term Funds; (24) Fund of Bond and Money Market and Short-term Funds; (25) Fund of Bond and Tax-exempt and Money Market Funds; (26) Fund of Bond and Short-term and Money Market Funds; (27) Fund of Bond and Tax-exempt and Short-term and Money Market Funds; (28) Fund of Bond and Money Market and Short-term and Tax-exempt Funds; 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IMF Upvalues SDRs Against Dollar by 8%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ)—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has devised an intricate legal arrangement whose practical effect is to upvalue special drawing rights (SDRs), or "paper gold," against the dollar.

Thus, in practice—as desired by nearly all countries—the dollar has been devalued against SDRs even before the United States has taken the formal act of devaluing the dollar by raising the official price of gold to \$38 from \$35 an ounce.

A country wishing to use its SDRs and obtain dollars for them—as most do—can now get about \$1.08 for one SDR. It used to get \$1. If the country wants pounds or French francs, the only other currencies obtainable in exchange for SDRs under the working of the system, it can obtain the same amount as before.

Dollar Effectively Devalued

Thus, the dollar has been effectively devalued, both in daily foreign exchange trading against the major currencies and against SDRs. The IMF has stretched its articles of agreement to make both situations possible.

The arrangement for SDRs works as follows:

Suppose Ecuador, running a deficit in its balance of payments and losing monetary reserves, wants to use some of its SDRs. Its working currency is dollars and that is the currency it wants.

The IMF designates, for instance, West Germany to receive the SDRs (the system of "designation" has always been part of the SDR operation). Immediately a triangular deal is worked out.

A Triangular Deal

Germany gives Ecuador pounds. It buys the pounds from the Bank of England for dollars, of which it has plenty, at the then-going market rate of exchange. Ecuador then immediately gives its pounds to Britain for that same amount of dollars.

If the pound were trading that day at its new "central rate" of \$2.61, Ecuador would receive \$1.0857 for each SDR.

The United States was willing to accept the plan. But it was another step toward making the

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Jan. 10, 1971	Today	Previos
ster. £ per \$1.	2.5483	2.5545
Belgian franc	44.80-83	44.85-89
Swiss mark	3.235	3.235
Yen per Fr. .	5.215-5	5.215-7
West Franc . .	3.203-12	3.202-1
"m. .	21.16	21.16

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1205 Geneva, Switzerland

Firms to Pay More to Oil Export States

Agree in Principle, But Withhold Details

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (Reuters)—Major Western oil companies holding talks here with oil-exporting nations said today they recognized that last month's currency realignment had affected the purchasing power of the producing countries' revenues and acknowledged the principle of extra payments to make up for this.

The spokesman for the companies refused to say how much the increase might be, telling reporters: "It is not helpful to go into figures now."

The producing countries are expected to demand price increases of more than 8 percent in the negotiations.

Exporters' Demands

Oil-exporting countries, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), have demanded an immediate \$400 million to cover income lost since President Nixon cut the dollar's tie to gold last Aug. 15 and \$75 million a month in the future to cover losses in royalties paid by the companies in dollars.

The 11 members of OPEC are, in order of export volume: Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, Nigeria, Indonesia, Abu Dhabi, Algeria and Qatar.

The more than 20 oil firms involved in the discussions are represented by five negotiators from Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the Royal Dutch Shell Group, Texaco, British Petroleum and Atlantic Richfield.

Companies' Offer

The oil companies issued a statement which said they had offered to use an index based on International Monetary Fund data showing changes in the costs of imports from Western countries into oil-producing countries.

Any supplemental payments by the oil companies should be based on the percentage increase shown by the index, minus the effect of a 2.5 percent inflation factor built into the price agreement negotiated by the producer countries and the oil companies in Tehran last February, the companies said.

Allied Loses Forte Group Takeover Bid

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ)—Allied Breweries Ltd. has allowed its takeover bid for Trust House Forte Ltd. (THF) to lapse because it received insufficient acceptances for its offer, N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Allied's financial advisers announced today.

At present, capacity is underutilized, although the precise extent of under-use is not known.

Although demand for consumer goods is rising, it has been met to a large extent by a rundown of stocks, rather than by new production.

He was unable to give any details of the discussions or state whether any specific joint projects are planned, although future cooperation moves are expected to follow roughly the pattern set to date.

Over the past year the two firms have intensified their research cooperation through a joint subsidiary.

In October 1970, Daimler-Benz and VW set up a joint assembly plant in Indonesia in partnership with a local operator and last summer they merged their Spanish subsidiaries.

One sector where the two companies are not cooperating is in the development of an experimental safety car. Here, VW is undertaking its own development while John Ward is going to between Daimler-Benz and Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW).

Meanwhile, VW today resumed full production, as scheduled, at its six domestic plants. Some 100,000 workers were laid off during December for five days because of a decline in domestic foreign orders.

Allied's failure now brings into question the future of the seven THF directors that backed Al-

lie'd's bid against the majority of the board led by chief executive Sir Charles Forte.

Sir Charles said, "I'm absolutely delighted. We've been fighting the lot of them and we've won."

Asked about Allied's holding in THF and the possibility of another bid at a later stage, Sir Charles said, "If Mr. Thorley (Allied's chairman) wants to keep a good investment he can do so, but if he comes back again he will get another bloody nose."

There was no immediate comment from Allied.

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A Surprise and Puzzlement to Experts

Few Dollars Are Flowing Home

By Charles Stabler and Ray Vickre

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ)—The fragile confidence that finally came to international money markets last month is being strained anew.

Massive hoards of dollars held in foreign hands have not been released. Despite December's commitment to reduce the dollar's price in gold and the most dramatic, far-reaching realignment of international currency exchange rates in 25 years, only a trickle of dollars has begun flowing home.

That is a surprise and a puzzlement to economists and foreign exchange traders, who had anticipated a fast, heavy return flow of the dollars that fled the United States during the prolonged 1971 monetary crisis. Talks with bankers and money men here and abroad indicate it contains both good and bad news.

* An anticipated upward push on short-term U.S. interest rates has not materialized. Thanks to their dollar accumulations, foreign central banks have been avid buyers of Treasury securities, a source of dollars out of these banks would weaken their appetite for these issues and thus would put downward pressure on their prices, forcing up their yields and probably squeezing other short-term credit rates as well.

* The situation clearly indicates deep, continuing uncertainty and worry over the health of the dollar and the future stability of international facilities for trade and investment.

Says Stanislaus Yassikian, managing director of White, Weld & Co. Ltd., a London affiliate of the New York investment banking firm: "The interim arrangement (of December) has restored confidence, but underlying all this is quite a bit of doubt and pessimism concerning whether the fundamental problems will be dealt with quickly."

Market Worried, Impatient

"The money market is getting worried and impatient," warns an economist at a major New York bank. He concedes that the worry may be premature and that same foreign-owned dollars have indeed been returning, notably to buy shares in U.S. corporations. But it has not been anything like the anticipated flood.

"Most of us expected a considerable reflow of dollars," says this economist. "Where it doesn't come, it raises fears of a continued outflow. This whole thing could boomerang."

"People with funds (in countries like Switzerland) are walking to see how things go before shifting money around," says a foreign exchange dealer in Zurich.

According to Federal Reserve and Treasury figures, U.S. liquid liabilities to foreigners, which include dollars or securities readily convertible into dollars, rose from \$432 billion at the end of 1970 to \$467 billion at the end of September. In light of the continuing turbulence in international markets and dollar outflows in the

closing months of last year, some estimates now put dollars held abroad at \$65 billion. A sizable portion, perhaps \$30 billion, is highly mobile, short-term capital known as "hot money."

So what's happening? Britain took in about \$1.4 billion in December, prior to the devaluation. In those last 10 days of December, following the realignment, only about \$300 million trickled out, and London exchange dealers say the outflow has not grown in January.

In Germany, there was a reduction in the December Bundesbank's monetary reserves in late December. But an official says it was a "bookkeeping realignment" rather than a genuine outflow. Movement of dollars from Germany remains "insignificant," he says.

In Switzerland, dealers report little excitement in the exchange markets and no major outflows of dollars. "People are still waiting to see what is going to happen," says a banker.

And in Japan, dollars entered rather than left last week.

Two Reasons Given

Economists and bankers cite two broad reasons for the thinness of the reflo w so far: Lack of financial incentives to make swaps out of other currencies, and continuing uncertainties about the dollar.

Maurice de Vries, vice-president and economist for Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, notes, for example, that recent lending rates on three-month Eurodollars have been around 6 1/2 percent.

In contrast, the rate for a three-month loan in deutsche marks is 7 1/4 percent; French francs, 8 percent; and Belgian francs, 7 percent. Thus no investor or speculator who has borrowed Eurodollars and then bought and lent out marks or francs has any incentive to repay the Euroloan.

In addition, he says, most foreign currencies are priced at the lower edge of their trading bands, which are 2 1/4 percent up or down from the December agreements. Thus, holding foreign currencies presents "no downside risk" because foreign central banks are obligated to keep prices of their currencies from falling further.

Technical factors, too, have reduced incentives to switch back to dollars. For example, it had been anticipated that U.S. corporations with foreign investments would have to repatriate perhaps \$3 billion by year-end in order to come under U.S. limits on foreign direct investment. But this deadline has been extended to the end of February.

But uncertainties about the dollar's future are perhaps more important than current financial considerations, bankers fret. One revealing symptom of this uncertainty is the soaring price of gold.

The real question is whether Phase 2 (of President Nixon's economic program to slow inflation and spur the economy) is going to be reasonably successful," says one banker.

It cautioned that "monetary and fiscal policy must not push the economy too rapidly toward full employment, otherwise demand-pull inflationary pressures will reappear."

"There is potential for a consumer spending boom," the report noted. "The federal budget will again in 1972 show a massive deficit and that state and local government outlays will grow at about the same quick pace as last year."

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Your financial dealings are international. Is your broker?

MERRILL LYNCH INVITES YOU TO CONSIDER THREE CRITERIA

Being a good broker who has an international office or department is not necessarily the same as being a good international broker. And, as the stresses and complexities of international dealing increase, you may find that you need even more than that. You need to deal with one *fully-rounded financial house*, which can, within the same organization, serve your international needs in brokerage, investment banking, securities research, sale and leaseback financing, economic counselling, and even mergers and acquisitions.

From any financial house you seek three virtues:

1. **STRENGTH.** It must offer stability in these testing times, and it must be strong enough to be objective.

2. **COMPETENCE.** Clearly, it must be able to execute your orders efficiently and keep you properly up-to-date with the record of your dealings. And it must be able to meet your requests for information with intelligence and accuracy.

3. **INVENTIVENESS.** It must accept changes in trading conditions—indeed, it should welcome innovation. You want to feel, too, that it is your closest ally in financial problem-solving.

Here we examine briefly the strength, competence and inventiveness of Merrill Lynch as an *international investment firm*.

THE INTERNATIONAL STRENGTH OF MERRILL LYNCH

Merrill Lynch is one of the biggest brokers in Europe. And it is getting bigger. In 1970—a poor year for most brokers on the international scene—Merrill Lynch opened offices in Munich, Dusseldorf and Buenos Aires. Merrill Lynch participates in the majority of Eurobond offerings, and is a major dealer in the Eurodollar aftermarket.

So much for size. Does it mean strength? That's a good question. Sheer size is only useful to you as an investor when it is mobilized to serve your needs; then it becomes strength.

Seeing that size means strength is a constant preoccupation throughout Merrill Lynch. The problem is attacked in two ways—which may appear contradictory until you think about them.

1. Strong central management of all Merrill Lynch activities throughout the world. This is seen particularly in the selection, training and conduct of employees.

Your Merrill Lynch executive has come through a process which selects only one executive applicant in ten even to begin training. He has been formally trained to follow the highest standards of the industry, normally in New York.

Like everyone else in Merrill Lynch, his business behaviour is governed very strictly. There are, for example, severe limits to his freedom to trade personally; and no Merrill Lynch executive is paid any direct commission.

2. Full freedom for the executive in any office to call on all the services of Merrill Lynch for you, his

client. Without having to refer to any remote headquarters, he has, literally, at his fingertips, access to the industry's largest securities research department through the most advanced electronic information systems. Through his private high-speed wire he can consult Tokyo, New York or Toronto for you as quickly from Cannes as from Chicago.

Thus, to a degree unusual in big firms, the whole strength of Merrill Lynch is available to you through any one office, so there is massive international strength behind your international dealings. And Merrill Lynch sees no contradiction between exercising strong central control over the selection and business conduct of your executive, and then recognizing his unusual calibre by giving him unusual man-on-the-spot power to serve you.

Two final points about size, and strength. Merrill Lynch's enormous retail network means that you can often deal in very large blocks without disturbing the market, or your anonymity; but the firm is so strong that it is independent of any single source of income—so not even the biggest deal, or the biggest customer, can affect Merrill Lynch's objectivity.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETENCE OF MERRILL LYNCH

No doubt you have heard a lot about Merrill Lynch's huge investment in electronic equipment; but new customers, however sophisticated, continue to be impressed by its speed and effectiveness. Consider two examples, from opposite ends of the investment scale:

EXAMPLE 1. You walk into your nearest Merrill Lynch office. Ask about a stock. If it is a reasonably well-known U.S. one, the executive you're talking to can press a code and read you off the price in New York at that moment—the closing price, the high, the low, and the number of shares traded today.

Place an order for a security traded on the New York Stock Exchange. He will use his high-speed private wire direct to the floor of the exchange. Not only that, but his order is electronically guided to the Merrill Lynch floorbroker (one of 17 on the New York Stock Exchange) who is nearest the post where that stock is traded. He buys for you, and confirms the order straight away. (Merrill Lynch can't promise that you'll beat the record set when an order from the U.S. West Coast was received, filled and confirmed all within 14 seconds, but your international order will have the same speed and priority as domestic ones.)

Next day an invoice is wired through giving complete details of the transaction.

EXAMPLE 2. You wish to sell a large block of Eurobonds. In addition to underwriting Eurobond issues, Merrill Lynch maintains an active secondary market in many Eurobond securities through the facilities of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith Trading Services Company S.A. in Geneva. This company is in contact by telex and telephone with leading traders throughout the world and can transmit quotations on over 200 outstanding issues for the benefit of issuers and investors alike. Once again, the scale of Merrill Lynch's retail operation is such that large blocks can usually be

dealt in with little risk of disturbing either the market or your anonymity.

Competence—the ability habitually to get things right. This goal can be achieved by training, and by discipline, and the maximum use of machines for mechanical tasks. In the final analysis a high level of competence means that there is more of your executive available to you for what he is best at; judging your needs, using his skills to help you, offering advice and solid services.

THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIVENESS OF MERRILL LYNCH

As with the other virtues, this is partly a matter of making the whole of Merrill Lynch effectively available for your international dealings; and partly to do with activities which are specifically international.

Merrill Lynch is inherently an innovative company. One example of the kind of innovation available to international investors is the application of computers to portfolio analysis. Expressed very simply, this is what happens: each common stock in a portfolio has its performance over the past seven years compared, through 55 ratios, with those of 2,200 of the largest U.S. and Canadian companies in our computer data bank. The resulting decile range analysis shows at a glance into which performance range the stock has fallen—and, very often, indicates clear reasons. Never before has so much information been so quickly available to help the executive and the investor with their decisions.

On the purely international front, Merrill Lynch has been particularly well placed to play a creative role in new forms of finance, such as Eurodollar securities—where, for example, the existence of the Merrill Lynch Tokyo operation has facilitated the underwriting of issues of well established Japanese companies who wished to tap Eurodollar funds; these securities thus became more readily available to international investors.

This kind of involvement in the new developments in international finance develops skills which are now eager to be put to further use—as, for example, in the evolution of European shares on a continental basis irrespective of national frontiers.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO NEED FROM YOUR FINANCIAL HOUSE?

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ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING, CHIYODA-KU, HONG KONG 2 ICE HOUSE STREET, MANILA A.I.U. BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE, MAKATI, RIZAL, LATIN AMERICA: CARACAS APARTADO 3419, MARACAIBO APARTADO 1343, ESTADO ZULIA, PANAMA 200 VIA ESPANA, PANAMA CITY, BUENOS AIRES SARMIENTO 300, 4 Piso, MIDDLE EAST: BEIRUT STARCO NORTH BUILDING, KUWAIT KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING, SAFAT SQUARE

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American Stock Exchange Trading



BLONDIE



BOOKS

HAUSSMANN: PARIS TRANSFORMED

By Howard Seelman, Brasiller, 128 pp. Illustrated. \$5.95. Paperbound, \$2.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WITH Francophiles currently up in arms about the plan to build high-rise apartments on the site of Les Halles in one of the oldest parts of Paris, this is a good time to consider Haussmann's far more radical transformation of the city more than 100 years ago. The most copied and controversial work of city planning in modern times, it still provokes passionate debate.

"Paris in 1850," Mr. Seelman says, "was hopelessly unprepared for the pace of the activities and the style of life to which the rising upper middle class aspired. The new bourgeois wanted an elegant apartment that was not crammed in a narrow side street—one that boasted hot and cold running water, flush toilets, large rooms. He needed quick access to work and to play. He wanted fine restaurants, cabarets and stores where he could spend the money that was pouring in as it never had before. The government required more and larger buildings for legislation, justice and administration; it had to have hospitals, prisons, schools, barracks and institutional buildings of every kind. Without these, the city would have choked to death."

Ironically enough, it was the much maligned Napoleon III who saved the city by placing its future in the hands of Georges Eugène Haussmann. After decades in prison and exile during the Bourbon and Orleans regimes, Bonaparte's nephew was elected president of the 1848 Republic and became emperor of France with his coup d'état in 1852.

Haussmann's beginnings were equally inauspicious. He entered public administration at the bottom of the ladder in 1831 and held a number of minor posts until Louis Napoleon entrusted him most of the designing, as well as the execution and financing, of what was, at first, the emperor's own idea. The author sums up Haussmann's qualifications without flattery: "Napping ambition, indomitable self-confidence... a distaste for political compromises... the ability to reduce the varied and complex problems of government to simple orderly categories and an utter absence of scruples or doubt concerning the advantages of any project he had determined to carry out."

Napoleon III wanted arterial streets as connecting corridors to key points of the city, and he wanted parks to aerate its more noisome quarters. Paris also needed a much larger water supply and a new system of sewers. To provide these facilities, Haussmann had to do violence to one of the most historic—and most sensitive—cities in the world. He was faced with the problem of expropriating and demolishing thousands of private buildings to make way for the new boulevards—and the job of financing this gigantic project fell into his lap, too.

Disagreeing with Haussmann's critics, the author contends that he disturbed the character of the city as little as possible. He knew that surgery, not cosmetic treat-

ment, was called for, but he knew, too, that he held not only the history but the spirit of Paris in his hands. He gave the government and the bourgeois what they wanted: broad, tree-lined boulevards that were both functional and a source of pleasure—places where the nouveaux riches could parade their prosperity, where they could live, eat, shop and play.

But he left the old side streets alone whenever he could. Unlike later planners such as Le Corbusier, who referred to Paris as an "hot sandwich," he never dreamed of gutting the city. And the apartment buildings on his new boulevards were diagrams or layer cakes of democracy: The first floor was a shop or servants' quarters; the second floor a luxury apartment; the third designed for family living; the fourth a home for the petty bourgeois; the fifth, garrets for artists and other indigents.

This was one of Haussmann's most severely criticized innovations, yet the variety it provided kept these buildings from falling into the stifling homogeneity of purely residential neighborhoods.

His attackers accused him of using the uniform facades of these boulevards as a "kind of wardrobe into which all disorder can be crammed." They maintained that, behind the boulevards, Paris was as filthy and overcrowded as ever. Perhaps it was, but we need only look at the outlying districts to see how dull and sterile the alternative was.

Of course, Haussmann made mistakes, some of his schemes pointed like great arrows to totally undistinguished buildings, for in his tastes he was more of an engineer than an artist. His proposal to locate a huge cemetery 13 miles from Paris and have a funeral railway running to it offended Parisian sensibilities. His under-the-table deficit financing got him into trouble, too—but then, the job couldn't have been carried out any other way.

In the end, Haussmann became a convenient target for all who were dissatisfied with the emperor's indecisive regime. Retiring in some disgrace, he hurriedly refused a settlement from Napoleon III and, when his protector fell soon after, the man who almost single-handedly saved Paris from obsolescence had to live out his last 20 years on a modest pension.

History has vindicated Haussmann from all but a few minor charges. As the author says, "Paris preserves to this day one of the largest successful urban areas of any city in the world. Some 60 percent of its buildings and streets were built in Haussmann's time." Though he was far from a gallant, this determined man treated Paris as another Frenchman might treat his mistress: He improved her where he could but never touched the imperfections on which her character was founded.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for *The New York Times*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A simple guide to pre-emptive bidding might be called the "Rule of Four." In the hand after the basic pattern—a long, fairly strong suit and little outside strength—bid four less than the number of cards in the suit.

In other words, a nine-card suit may be suitable for a bid of five in a minor, an eight-card suit for a four-bid, and a seven-card suit for a three-bid. For players using weak two-bids, six-card suit is normal, and a player with a five-card suit must bid one if he is to bid at all.

Here the vulnerability was in South's favor. He might have settled for three diamonds if the vulnerability had been reversed. North only wanted to play in diamonds, but the question was whether to go for five. He assumed that South held an eight-card suit that would be good for seven tricks, and as there seemed a good chance, as he then seemed, to hold four, he raised to the game.

South got a shock when West's

NORTH
♦ K972
♥ AK43
♦ J
+ AJ106

WEST
♠ Q105
♥ QJ10975
♦ 6
+ 872

EAST
♠ AJ864
♥ —
♦ K52
+ K9543

SOUTH (D)
♦ 3
♥ 862
♦ AQ1098743
+ 0

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart queen.

lead of the heart queen was covered by the King in dummy and ruffed by East. The second lead was now crucial.

East did not want to play a spade, as this would establish the King. Nor did he wish to play a club, a play that would apparently lose if South held the queen. So he returned the diamond five, reckoning that South could finesse in trumps if he so desired, irrespective of the return.

South played the diamond queen, taking the normal finesse, and when this won followed with the ace, knowing that the King would fall. There were 10 tricks in sight and three ways to try for the eleventh. He could ruff a spade, hoping that West held the ace. He could take a normal club finesse, hoping that West held the king. Or he could lead to the club ace and play the Jack.

South, of course, adopted the third play, which was a certainty. It did not matter which defender held the club king; South could miscalculate, throw his spade loser, knowing that if West produced the king the club ten in dummy would take care of the potential heart loser.

South got a shock when West's

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

GALLA CARP ASIT
ULTRA RIAL BANE
FLEAS EDNA ARCS
FORBIDDEN CITIES
IDEO ARE
ERASER ARTESIAN
DARTS ARRIES RITE
SITS TRUSS BORE
ESE BRIBE MINED
LASTRADA FOSSES
RIM ALDE
TRIUMPHALARIES
EARLY CASE ETAGE
XRNK RURK SERGE
HANS STREET DESK

DENNIS THE MENACE



MR. WILSON SAYS IT AIN'T A FIT DAY OUT FOR MAN NOR BEAST... SO HE WAS EXCITIN' ME!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OPTIV

MOURF

TANDLE

AMIDDY

RESTAURANT

STEAK HOUSE

CHEESEBURGER

FRESH

IT'S THE SAME IN MANY COUNTRIES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: GOOSE PHONY FROSTY BOTANY

Yesterday's Answer: Odd if they're both real—SHOES

CROSSWORD

By Will Wengen

ACROSS	1 Missing Crater	48 Brooklyn's island	21 Expression
2 Vivacity	49 Thick-tailed animals	22 Troubles	23 Inspiration reading
10 Not bad	50 Simians	24 Lansbury role	25 Lansbury
14 Use	51 Trapshtooting gear	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro
15 — go bragh!	52 Harass	28 Doris of films	29 Court
16 Singing voice	53 Fuzz	30 Sup	31 Unique person
17 Confusion	54 St. Paul's name	32 Indian trophy	33 Cape
18 Part of keel	55 Dental filling	34 Superlative ending	35 Friendship
19 Rock: Suffix	56 Certain fractions: Abbr.	36 Army units: Abbr.	36 Army
20 Sculpture form	57 Unique person	37 Martini choice	37 Expressive
22 Smooths, as the way	58 Utters — and tucks	38 Suspend	38 Poetical cows
23 Disposition	59 Deviate	39 Poetic	40 Feudal estate
24 Affirm	60 Certain	41 Ditch: Var.	42 Festivities
25 Isolate	61 Brew	43 Earthie jar	44 Indian trophy
26 Routing word	62 College officials	45 About	45 About
29 Double — dinner napkins	1 Door post	46 Pauses	46 Extensive
30 Not rare	2 Eye part	47 Injury	47 Poetical
35 Friendship	3 Metric units: Abbr.	48 Angered	48 Poetic
36 Kind of kite, or car	4 — eagle (Biblical bird)	49 —	49 Feudal
37 Kimberley sights	5 Charitable	50 —	50 Ditch: Var.
38 Straddling words	6 Injury	51 Earthie jar	51 Earthie jar
40 Word for John	7 Angered	52 Pearl Buck	52 Pearl Buck
41 — longa	8 Feudal estate	53 Heroine	53 Heroine
42 Mint units	9 Siamese twin	54 Utters —	54 Utters —
43 Like the night sky	10 Festivities	55 — and tucks	55 — and tucks
44 Like the night sky	11 — drab		
47 Disembark	12 For animal		
	13 Archaic verb		

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